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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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CONDITIONS.

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THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

From the National Advocate.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN

The Documents relative to the causes of the failure of our arms upon the northern frontier, which we are publishing, are so voluminous, that it is probable few readers will waste three or four pages, and still fewer have the patience, deliberately and impartially, to examine them, with a view to form a correct judgment of this important subject. We will, therefore, submit to the public a few ideas by way of comment upon this text. In doing this we shall exercise the spirit of candour and justice.

The object and motives of the open denunciations and whispered attacks upon the Secretary of the War Department, on account of the failure, are too well appreciated by the public to render any animadversions upon them necessary from us. We have consequently preserved a perfect silence in relation to them, satisfied that these Documents, when laid before Congress, would show the utter want of foundation for the charges which have been so rashly made against the war department. But the time may come, when we shall deem it our duty to show the malignant motives in which these attacks have originated, and point out how it was intended to indict, through the Secretary of war, deep and fatal wounds upon the administration itself, and upon the Republican party. But there is a time for all things; and we forbear, at present, to touch a topic, the agitation of which, however much it might serve the cause of truth, could do no other good and might do much harm.

In the examination of these documents, three points present themselves. Is the failure of this campaign to be attributed to a defect in its plan, its means, or its execution?

1st. Was there a defect in the plan?

The answer to this question can only be obtained by ascertaining what plan was, and inquiring whether it was adapted to the end in view. We throw out of view, in this examination, the abortive campaign in the beginning of the season, and will merely consider the subsequent plan of operations which was to be executed by the co-operations of the three corps under generals HARRISON, WILKINSON, and HAMILTON; the first forming the left, the second the centre, and the third the right of our line. The basis of this plan was, then, a movement by which the whole of the enemy's line from Malden to Montreal was to be destroyed, his posts captured, his garrisons cut up, and his naval power on the lakes extinguished forever. The end in view was consequently the conquest of the enemy's dominions to the gates of Quebec. This end was to be attained, in the first place, by a movement of gen. Harrison upon the British right under Proctor, and by a subsequent movement on his part upon the British centre, under De Rottenburg. At the same time, our centre was to act against Kingston, either directly, by attacking that post itself, or indirectly, by cutting off its communication with the sea through the St. Lawrence; whilst our right, under gen. Hampton, supported the one of these movements which might be chosen, by an actual co-operation, or the other by a demonstration, towards Montreal. Such was the plan, and such the end to be attained by it. That the plan was adapted to attain this end better than any other that could be devised, consistently with the nature and extent of our force, the military reader will be satisfied by an inspection of the map. That the object was as much as ought to have been grasped at in one campaign, the public are perfectly satisfied. Whether it was too much, depends upon the comparative forces of the belligerent parties.

2d. Was there, then, a defect in the means?

The quantum of force assigned to general Harrison for the execution of his part of this plan, was limited to 7000 men, and his movement against Malden was actually made with a force, little, if any, less than this. The enemy never was able to muster more than 2000 men for the defence of that post—and after the capture of Proctor's army, the British force at Burlington height did not exceed 1500 effectives. Wilkinson's corps exceeded 3000 men. On the 12th October gen. Hampton states his effective force at 4000. The force of the enemy, near him, he reports, at 2100 men. Wilkinson states the garrison of Montreal, on the 4th November, as consisting, solely, of 400 marines and 200 sailors. He estimates the force which pursued him down the river at 1600; so that the whole force opposed to him and Hampton, after he (Wilkinson) had made his election to proceed against Montreal, did not exceed 4300 men, including incorporated militia. The inference is, therefore, irresistible that military means were amply sufficient for the attainment of all the objects of the campaign.

But were the naval means adequate to the end?

From the documents we learn—

1st. That the command of the lakes was expected to be obtained on the first day of June, but that Captain FERRY did not obtain that of Erie until the 10th of September. The effects of the loss of this period of three months upon general Harrison's movements are obvious: the ascendancy of Ontario in the latter part of April, and lost it about the beginning of June. In the latter part of July he again sailed, and as is well known, continued throughout the remainder of the campaign to contest with the enemy the mastery of the lake. The ef-

fects of this ambiguous state of things upon the movements of the army appear throughout the correspondence. Thus, on the 20th June, general DEARBORN, writes from Fort George, "that the enemy will endeavor to keep up such a force at or near the head of the lake, as to prevent any part of our force, in this quarter, from joining or proceeding to Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of attacking Kingston; and such is the state of the roads to this flat country, in consequence of continual rains, as to render any operations against the enemy extremely difficult without the aid of a fleet for the transportation of provisions, ammunition, and other necessary supplies. The whole of these embarrassments have resulted from a temporary loss of the command of the lake. The enemy has availed himself of the advantage, and forwarded reinforcements and supplies." The Secretary of War writes, on the 30th July, to general Boyd—"The restriction put upon you with regard to the enemy was but commensurate with their command of the lake. So long as they have wings, and you only feet; so long as they could be transported, supplied, and reinforced, by water, and at will, common sense, as well as military principles, put you on the defensive." On the 14th August, gen. Boyd writes from fort George, that "the enemy have now so far the ascendancy as to render the proposed enterprise against his land force impracticable." In the Secretary of War's note submitted to, and approved by the President, on the 23d July, it is stated, that—"The time, at which we have reason to expect an ascendancy on Lake Ontario, has arrived. If our hopes on that head be fulfilled, though but a short period, we must avail ourselves of the circumstance, to give to the campaign a new and increased activity." On the 26th August, general Wilkinson writes from Sackett's Harbor—"I see the necessity of settling the point of naval superiority before we commit ourselves, and therefore, the decision cannot be had too soon. I fear Yeo will avoid a contest, to spin out the campaign, and gain time for reinforcements, and the organization of militia." On the 18th September, general Wilkinson, writes from Fort George, to the Secretary of War—"Not a word more of Chauncey! what has become of him? I pray you to decide whether I am to move with or without any further knowledge of the squadron." On the same day the Secretary writes to the General, from Sackett's Harbor—"The commodore was brought back to us yesterday by adverse winds. He goes this morning—let not the great objects of the campaign be hazarded by running after Yeo: these accomplished his race is run." On the 27th Sept. the general writes to the Secretary from Niagara—"Here is one drawback; the tantalizing sir James Yeo was in shore with his fleet on the evening of the 24th, about 28 miles east of York. What may be the views of the knight? to gasconade—to retard our movement, or to enable De Rottenburg to follow me? I am unable to divine, but will not be longer delayed." On the 4th Oct. he reached Sackett's Harbor. On the 1st Sept. the secretary writes to gen. Hampton—"Prevost has gone up to the head of the lake; Yeo has followed him. If Chauncey beat Yeo, sir George's case will be desperate. This is the pivot on which the issue of the campaign turns." On the 19th Sept. the secretary writes to the same from Sackett's Harbor—"Chauncey has chased Yeo round the lake, and obliged him to take shelter in Kingston. The commodore has now gone up to fort George to bring down the troops. We are ready at this point to embark. It may, perhaps, be the 30th before our forces will be assembled and in motion. Your movements may, of course, be somewhat delayed." On the 25th Sept. he writes to the same—"Com. Chauncey left this place on the 18th, in the intention of running up to fort George, and covering the transportation of the troops from that point to this. On the 21st he had not arrived there, the effect, as I suppose, of adverse winds. This circumstance will, necessarily, bring after it, a delay in our joint operations."

3. As to lake Champlain. On the 7th Sept. general Hampton writes from his camp, near Burlington, to the secretary of war—"A descent by water, and direct attack on Isle aux Noix, is out of the question. It is a place of immense strength, and cannot be approached, but by a decided superiority of naval strength. This, Com. McDonough does not pretend to assume, in the narrow waters. Our approach must be by the plans of Acadie." On the 13th of the same month, the secretary writes to the general—"It is much to be regretted, that our naval means on lake Champlain should have fallen so far short of their object. To our operations, an ascendancy in the narrow waters of the lake, is of infinite moment. A well chosen position on the plains is the alternative of most promise."

The 3d, and last question is, Was there defect in the execution of the campaign? In the first place, then, as to that part, the execution of which was confided to General Harrison. His movement against Proctor was successful; but the delay occasioned by not having the complete naval ascendancy on Erie, as early as the partial superiority was acquired on lake Ontario, procrastinated that movement and his passage down the lake for Niagara, and he did not arrive at Buffalo until the 24th October. As to the part of the operations allotted to general Hampton, it will have been seen, that the whole responsibility of the failure of the campaign is attempted to be placed on his shoulders by general Wilkinson, and is attributed to a disobedience of orders. We are no apologists for this officer's conduct. We even think it wrong in many particulars; but we do not think him exclusively blameable. Gen. Wilkinson's letter to him of the 6th November is not in the language of a military order; it commanded nothing; it has no mandatory expressions in it. It left to Gen. Hampton the exercise of a fair discretion—but to what purpose? That of a junction. Could it, then, authorize a movement on gen. Hampton's part which made a junction impossible? which turned his back upon the army with which he was to co-operate? which carried him 50 or 60 miles directly from the enemy he was to attack? But, says the general, I had not the means of transportation, and, therefore, could not go on to St. Regis. And why not the means of transportation? Because he had sent them away, crippled himself, and then makes that a reason for not going on. He assumes the right of terminating the campaign, so far as he had a concern in it, without the consent or privity of his commanding general. His excuses for this are, 1. That the country

was deprived of forage. 2. That the roads were too bad to transport it. But if his magazines at Plattsburg were abundant, why not foresee the effects of winter? Why not carry them when the road was "a perfect turnpike," as the general says? Why not keep his eye on the main object of the campaign, and employ all the means necessary to secure it? But if the roads were such that permitted the possibility of his getting to the St. Lawrence by the Tortue route, with all his apparatus, and with supplies enough to keep Wilkinson from starving, why not permit him, even then, to carry his supplies to Chateaugay, and thence to St. Regis? On these roads one was obstructed by fallen timber—the other was open. One was defended by the enemy—the other was protected in its whole length. With these opinions of misconduct on the part of general Hampton we return to where we set out. Blameable as he may be, he is not alone blameable. General Wilkinson's language, and what is more, his conduct satisfies us that he neither intended nor expected to do anything this campaign. We do not pretend to penetrate his motives, and far less to condemn them. He may have thought the plan of campaign impracticable—his body may have been too much indisposed to have favoured the operations of his mind—the task may have appeared too mighty for his powers; and to save the army to the country, and himself to the army, he may have thought it his paramount duty to do nothing. But with conjectures we are done—we come to facts.

On the 11th Sept. the general writes to the secretary from fort George—"I reached this place on the evening of the 4th." On the 18th he writes to the same from the same—"I shall leave the enemy within 4 miles of this place, making a wide investiture of it from Queenstown, to 4 mile creek; or shall I break him up? With our prospects the decision is embarrassing. Change them to the abandonment of the chief design, (the capture of Kingston) and our course is direct, &c."

Here is the first direct evidence of his inclination to give up the execution of a plan he had not himself formed.

On the 18th Sept. the secretary writes to the general from Sackett's Harbor—"The whole regular force in Kingston consists of ten companies of De Watteville's regiment, that at Prescott of two companies of the same corps, and about 40 artillerymen. De W's regt. was made up in Spain, is composed of Poles, Germans, Spaniards and Portuguese, and completely disaffected. The means of transportation, are now with you, hasten your march."

On the 4th Oct. the general reached Sackett's Harbor and remonstrated freely and warmly against making an attack on Kingston—urging the propriety of passing that post and going directly to Montreal. Documents, p. 33. Here we have an open avowal of his wish to abandon the chief design of the campaign. This wish is, however, controlled, and it is decided, "That if the British fleet shall not escape Com. Chauncey and get into Kingston Harbor; if the garrison of that place be not largely reinforced; and if the weather be such as will allow us to navigate the lake securely, Kingston shall be our first object, otherwise, we shall go directly to Montreal." On the 19th October, the secretary writes to the general—"A reinforcement of 1500 men has been thrown into Kingston; the British fleet has got into port there." On the 19th, the general writes to the secretary—"personal considerations would make me prefer a visit to Montreal to the attack of Kingston; but before I abandon this attack, which, by my instructions, I am ordered to make, it is necessary to my justification, that you should, by the authority of the President, direct the operations of the army under my command particularly against Montreal." To which the secretary replies on the 20th—"You appear to have written under an impression, that your instructions of August last made a direct attack upon Kingston unavoidable. A copy of these instructions is before me, and in the last paragraph of them we find a summary of their substance. It is as follows, 'After this exposition, it is necessary to add, that in conducting the present campaign, you will make Kingston your principal object, and that you will choose, as circumstances may indicate between a direct and an indirect attack on that post.' Both modes of attack are slightly detailed in these orders, and a preference given to the latter, but without at all infringing your right of choice, or in any degree lessening your responsibility. Nor am I now at liberty to change the ground of these instructions, since the only effect of this would be, to substitute my opinion for yours."

On the 3d Nov. the general writes to the secretary from Grenadier Island—"The troops and squadron are at last in the river, excepting Macomb's regiment, with which I shall join them by 10 o'clock, as the weather is propitious. We shall be encamped at French creek to night, will take to-morrow for final organization and arrangement, and the next day either pass or prepare to take Prescott. On the 12th Nov. he arrived at Barnharts, on the St. Lawrence, opposite to French Mills, having been overtaken by the British garrisons of Kingston and Prescott, marching by land, and his rear guard brought to action. [What followed is known to all.] So much for the facts. The arguments from them shall be brief.

On the 18th of October, when all those contingencies had occurred which forbade an attack on Kingston, then it was that general WILKINSON became eager and ardent for attacking that place—for taking a province, and for capturing four thousand men! Then it was, that his instructions, of the 5th August, became both positive and imperative, leaving him no choice! Then it was, that he demanded from the secretary a Presidential mandate for going to Montreal! If the secretary had not seen the drift of all this shuffling, he would have been ill suited to manage such a tortuous manœuvre: but he saw it in a moment—he found the general seeking only a loop-hole for escape; and he, therefore, wisely determined, to leave him none. The orders you have received, says he, leave you a choice between going to Kingston or Montreal; you, alone, are responsible for choosing rightly, and I will not, now, alter the tenor of those orders. And why?—because, to do so, "would be substituting my opinion for yours."

The general found himself ensnared in his own net; and henceforward, we hear no more of his going to Kingston, nor any more of his wanting the president's order to proceed to Montreal. His retreat was cut off in this direction—what is his next shift? He calls a

council of war, submits to it the state of his provisions, and wishes to terminate the campaign even before he gets to Prescott. This fact is stated in his letter of the 6th of November, to gen. Hampton—but there again his artifice failed: his "general officers unanimously agreed, that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition." His delays were, however, such as to bring the enemy upon his back—and after some previous scratching, they so beset him on the 11th November, as to make a battle unavoidable. But after all, so bad was his health, and so intent was he upon executing the orders of government, that after losing upwards of three hundred men, he withdrew from the attack of 1600, and left to the enemy the field of battle, his wounded, and one piece of artillery. The reader will distinctly perceive that it was mere anxiety to prosecute the views of government that prevented him from swallowing up these 1600 men. Fortune was now about to throw in his way the means of closing the campaign as he wished. He invites Hampton to join him, but leaves to his discretion the choice of the place of junction. This was not confidence in Hampton; for he had none—but an artifice to lead that officer into the very error that he committed. If St. Regis was so decidedly the point at which a junction ought to have been made, why leave any thing to Hampton's judgment? He knew Hampton's personal aversion to him, and that if any thing was left to himself, he would employ the latitude conceded to him to avoid Wilkinson's immediate command. His calculations were not mistaken. Hampton unfortunately seized the occasion, and obeyed the impulse of personal feeling. On the errors of this officer, we have already spoken. He was completely the victim of Wilkinson's artifices and of his own passions, and furnished Wilkinson with a preface for terminating the campaign at St. Regis. That there was no solid reason for terminating it there is evident—because the 600 men in garrison at Montreal, was all the effective force in front of his corps; because, if the force in his rear was "capable of disturbing the main action of the campaign, he should have taken effectual means to beat and destroy it; and the garrison of Kingston and Prescott destroyed (though we failed of getting to Montreal) the upper province was won; and because Hampton would have detained Prevost with his motley force of 2,100 men on the south side of the St. Lawrence—so that their was no real insurmountable obstacle to the ultimate success of the campaign.

At a meeting of Mark master masons on Wednesday the 3d of May, at Mason's Hall in Lexington, agreeably to previous notice—the following brethren were elected officers:

W. D. BRADFORD, C. O.
G. TANDY, S. O.
C. W. CLOUD, Jr. O.
J. G. TROTTER, Sec.
T. SMITH, Treas.
S. OWENS, S. D.
F. WALKER, J. D.
N. S. PORTER, S. & T.

The next stated meeting will take place on Wednesday the first of June—when a committee, appointed for the purpose, will report the By-laws and Regulations. Brethren from a distance who can make it convenient are invited to attend.

By order of the W. C. O.
J. G. TROTTER, Sec.

WOOL.

ANY quantity of Wool will be purchased by the subscriber, delivered in Lexington, unwashed.

42 to 50 cts for common, 10 to 15 pr. ct. disct.
624 cts for 3-8 Merino, 15 to 25 do.
75 to 100 for half blood do.
125 to 150 for 3-4 and 7-8—25 to 33 do.
200 to 250 do. full blooded—33 to 50 do.

It is expected the wool will be delivered in the fleece, free from burrs or filth & the coarse hairy wool. The discount is not more than the farmer would lose by washing (of which he can make experiments) whereby he would save the time and expense of washing.

LEWIS SANDERS, 5t.

May 16th, 1814.

WOOL WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase sheep's wool at the following prices, viz:

42 to 50 cts for common wool
624 do. for 3-8ths Merino do.
75 to 100 cts for half blooded do.
125 to 150 do. 3-4ths and 7-8ths do.
200 to 250 do. full blooded do.

If in the fleece unwashed the following deductions will be required to be made, viz:

10 to 15 per cent on common wool
15 to 25 do. 3-8ths half blooded do.
25 to 33 1-3 do. 3-4ths and 7-8ths do.
33 1-3 to 50 do. full blooded do.

The wool must be free of tag and hip locks, also of burrs and filth.

Cash will be paid for any quantity, at the above prices, by J. PRENTISS & Co. Lexington, May 16, 1814. 21-3t

WOOL CARDER WANTED.

LIBERAL wages and constant employment will be given to a Wool Carder who understands his business. Also, several apprentices wanted to learn the various branches of manufacturing, by J. PRENTISS & Co.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his office to the house of Mr. Geib, (Music Master) opposite the dwelling house of Col. G. Trotter, Poplar row, where he can be found.

BIRD SMITH.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale by W. Essex & Co. Maccoun & Co. McCall & Downing, and McCalla, Gaines & Co.

A SERMON,

which was handed to the west Lexington Presbytery, by

WILLIAM L. MACCALLA,

a student under their care, in April 1813, and rejected. It is accompanied by the proceedings, resolutions and remarks of the Presbytery on that subject, and a short reply to their objections. To which is added a few remarks on Dr. JAMES FISHBACK'S Philosophy of the Human Mind, in respect to religion. 20-1m.

SHERIFF'S & CONSTABLE'S

REPLEVIN BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.

LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have recommenced their Cotton Spinning Factory, by Steam, at Sanders, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boltons' plan, with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old prices at the factory, and at the store of John Scott, Jr. in town.

No. 8	83 cents	No. 15	125 cents
9	87 1/2	16	131 1/2
10	94	17	137 1/2
11	100	18	144
12	108	19	150
13	112 1/2	20	156 1/2
14	118 1/2	21	162 1/2

Families and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in preference to the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, equal to two dozen and four cuts of the gauge reele of 120 threads two & a half yards round.

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market. Lexington, May 16, 1814. 20-4t.

DOCTOR BURRELL

PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, may be consulted any time at his dispensary, Upper street.

VACCINE MATTER at his Kine Pock Office. Operations for the preservation, extracting and transplanting teeth as usual.

KENTUCKY COLD PRESSED CASTOR OIL—a few dozen bottles for family use.

DOCTORS—(interesting to health especially of infants.) This plant is esteemed the most safe and efficacious vermifuge yet discovered, for the expulsion of every class of worms in persons of all ages; it acts mechanically as an anthelmintic, and very superior to the advertised Lozenges, Nostrums, &c. usually exhibited, the basis of which by analization, is found to be Mercury, so ruinous to the constitutions of those who are the miserable dupes.

May 9th, 1814. 19

CASTINGS &c.

THE subscriber offers on very advantageous terms, any quantity of well ground FLAT IRONS, at the furnace prices, to suit merchants and store keepers. All other Castings, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

Machinery and other work made to pattern on the shortest notice. Wm. BURRELL. Lexington, May 9th, 1814. 19

COCHRAN & OVERTON.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his residence from his late habitation to the house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on Limestone street, a few doors from Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, nearly opposite the Jail and in view of the Hotel, where he will continue to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, in all such cases as may be entrusted to his care in town and in the adjacent country. Having commenced a partnership with Doctor James Overton, either of them may be consulted at any time at their shop, in the lower story of the above described dwelling. Doctors Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to bestow their undivided attention upon the duties of their profession, and to make it as serviceable to society as its nature and their best exertions can produce.

Dec. 28, 1813. 1-tf

George G. Ross,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, WILL attend the courts of Fayette, and the adjacent circuits. He may be met with by those who should be disposed to employ him, at his residence, in Lexington.

February 7, 1814.

COLEMAN, MEGOWAN & MAJOR.

HAVE established a COMMISSION STORE at New-Orleans. They have an extensive warehouse for storing goods, &c. and transact every description of business in their line on reasonable terms.

20-tf May 11, 1814.

DAVID TODD

HAS just opened a new importation of GOODS from Philadelphia, at his stand in the stone house near the market house.

He has COFFEE and Orleans SUGAR by the barrel.

20 Lexington, May 16, 1814.

A NEW WORK.

JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN F. WATSON, BOOKSELLER, PHILADELPHIA.

And for sale by the principal Booksellers in the United States.

A VIEW

OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

SACRED AND PROFANE, CALCULATED FOR THE USE OF SEMINARIES.

By Robert Mayo, M. D.

Accompanied with an ATLAS of TEN SELECT MAPS, chiefly from the ATLAS CLASSIC of Wilkinson, colored; and a CHART of UNIVERSAL HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY, also colored.

This work is very highly recommended, as filling an important chasm in its department which has been too long neglected, and especially for the judicious selection and perspicuous arrangement of the objects, by many learned professors of several of our principal seminaries, to whom it has been forwarded for examination. Their recommendations are prefixed to the work. Lovers of Classical science, to which ancient geography is an indispensable aid, are invited to call, and judge for themselves.

The price of the Book and Atlas is five dollars. Orders from Booksellers will be thankfully received and attended promptly to. 12

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 30-3

HULL'S TRIAL.

From the Washington City Gazette.

At a general court martial (ordered by the President of the United States) convened at Albany, in the State of New York, on the 3d day of January 1814, and continued by adjournments to the 25th day of March following, Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HULL, of the army of the United States, was tried on the following charges and specifications, viz.

CHARGE 1.

Treason against the United States, between the 9th of April and the 17th of August, 1812.

1st Specification charges Gen. Hull with traitorously hiring an unarmed vessel under the pretext of transporting certain sick soldiers, and the principal part of the hospital stores to Detroit: and with putting on board of the same vessel a trunk containing an official correspondence between him and the Secretary at War, relative to the declaration of war, and the intended expedition of the northern army; and also certain official muster rolls of total returns—that the said vessel might be, as it was, captured by the enemy, and thus traitorously furnishing the enemy with information.

2nd Specification charges him with traitorously conspiring and combining with certain enemies of the U. States, to quit and abandon his military post near Sandwich, to prevent the attack and reduction of Malden; and with having traitorously abandoned this military post.

3rd Specification charges him with having traitorously combined and conspired with certain enemies of the United States, shamefully & traitorously to abandon and surrender fort Detroit, and with having then and there traitorously surrendered the said fort to the enemies of the United States.

CHARGE 2.

Cowardice at and in the neighbourhood of Detroit, between the 1st day of July, and the 17th day of August, 1812.

1st Specification charges Gen. Hull with "misbehaving before the enemy at Sandwich, by shamefully manifesting an undue fear and apprehension of danger by a course of conduct and conversation evincing personal alarm, agitation of mind, and privation of judgment, by abandoning his design of attacking Malden—by quitting his position at Sandwich, and by retreating abruptly out of the British province to Detroit without any cause for so doing.

2nd Specification, charges him with having, during the continuance of the cannonade on the part of the enemy at Detroit, shamefully misbehaved himself, by manifesting great fear and apprehension of personal danger by various timid and cowardly actions and expressions, in the presence of the officers of the army.

3d Specification charges him with shamefully and cowardly avoiding all personal danger, first, from making an attempt to prevent the enemy's crossing the river Detroit. And 2dly, from encountering the enemy in battle on the march of the enemy towards the said fort of Detroit—with hastily sending flags of truce with overtures for a capitulation—with withdrawing his person from the American troops to a place of comparative security—with an irresolute fluctuation of orders—with forbidding the American artillery to fire on the enemy—with calling to the troops from the field—with a precipitate declaration that he surrendered the fort and army, before terms of capitulation were signed, or even suggested.

4th Specification charges him with having shamefully and disgracefully capitulated without one honourable stipulation, with having shamefully abandoned, surrendered, and given up the fort of Detroit with all the troops, public stores, &c. to the enemy, without any adequate clause whatever, by which the territorial sovereignty, rights and property of the United States were shamefully ceded, and a brave and patriotic army wantonly sacrificed, by the personal fears of the commander.

CHARGE 3.

Neglect of duty, and unofficerlike conduct, while commanding a separate army, between the 9th of April and the 17th of August, in the year 1812.

1st Specification charges him with neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct in omitting and neglecting to inspect, train, exercise, &c. the army under his command; and with neglecting to prepare an order of battle, and to make it known to the army, on their march from Dayton in Ohio to Detroit, by which the discipline of the troops was in danger of being relaxed—their confidence in the skill of their commander diminished, and the army exposed to the hazard of disorder and defeat in the event of an attack.

2d Specification charges him with neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, by hiring an unarmed vessel, and putting on board sick soldiers, hospital stores, public papers, &c. and sending her from Miami to Detroit, having reason to believe she would be captured by the enemy, as was done.

3d Specification charges him with neglecting and omitting, during the time of his possession and command of fort Detroit, to repair and strengthen the works of the fort and every thing necessary, to put it in a proper state for resistance, by which it became an easy prey to the enemy.

4th Specification charges him with not seasonably repairing, fitting, and transporting the guns and gun carriages necessary to the operations of the war—with a useless and injurious waste of time at Sandwich, without making an at-

tempt to reduce Malden—with wasting time in conciliating the British inhabitants and Indians—with postponing and abandoning an investment and an attack upon Malden—and with finally evacuating Upper Canada without providing for the safety of the inhabitants who had accepted his invitation to join the American standard, without having accomplished the design of invasion.

5th Specification charges him with suffering the enemy to cut off a communication between Detroit and the army of the United States and the military post at the river Raisin—with thrice sending an inadequate force, knowing it to be inadequate to open the said communication, and with neglecting to furnish & forward the said force and adequate supply of provisions, by which the attempt to open said communication failed.

6th Specification charges him with neglecting and omitting to maintain, or attempting to maintain, the possession of a bridge over the river Aux Canard; and with neglecting and omitting to proceed to the immediate investment and attack of fort Malden; by which the advantage of acquiring said bridge was improvidently lost, and the prospect of a successful investment of Malden speedily vanished.

7th Specification charges him with neglecting and omitting to prevent, the enemy from erecting batteries on the banks of the river Detroit, opposite to the said fort; and with neglecting and omitting to fortify the landing place at Spring Wells; by which the enemy were enabled to erect said batteries for attacking and annoying the fort and town of Detroit, and the American posts and batteries, and to invade the territory of Michigan without opposition or loss.

Wednesday, January 5, 1814.

The court met at the capitol pursuant to adjournment.

Gen. Hull having appeared, the charges and specifications were read to him by the judge advocate, and being asked, if he was ready to plead to them, answered that he was, and that he pleaded not guilty to all the charges and specifications.

Friday Morning, March 25, 1814.

All the evidence being read, (whether on the part of the prosecution or the defence) applicable to the first charge, and the specifications attached to that charge, and after due deliberation had thereon, the court express the following opinion:

The accused having, in his final defence, protested against the jurisdiction of the court to try the charge of treason, and the opinion of the court being, that the objection would have been tenable, if the same had been pleaded by the accused on his arraignment; and believing also, that the court cannot acquire jurisdiction of the offence by the waiver or consent of the accused, they decline making any formal decision on that charge. The evidence on the subject having, however, been publicly given, the court deem it proper, in justice to the accused, to say, that they do not believe from any thing that has appeared before them, that brigadier general William Hull has committed treason against the United States.

On the second charge, and the specifications attached to that charge, (after hearing all the evidence and defence, and after due deliberation thereon,) the court find brigadier general William Hull guilty of the first, second and fourth specifications under that charge; and also guilty of the third specification under that charge, except that part which charges the said brigadier general William Hull with "forbidding the American artillery to fire on the enemy on their march towards the said fort Detroit."

The court find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of the second charge.

On the third charge, the court after having heard the evidence, and after due deliberation, find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of neglect of duty, and unofficerlike conduct, as charged in the first specification under this charge, in omitting, with sufficient care and frequency, to inspect, train, exercise, and order, and to cause to be trained, inspected, exercised, and ordered the troops under his command, from the sixth day of July, until the seventeenth day of August, 1812; and acquit him of the residue of the charge contained in that specification.

The court acquit the said brigadier general William Hull of the second and third specifications of the same charge.

The court find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of the whole of the fourth specification of that charge, except that part which charges him with not seasonably repairing, fitting, and transporting, or causing to be transported, the guns and gun-carriages which were necessary to the operations of the war in the said British province of Upper Canada.

The court find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of so much of the fifth specification to that charge as relates to neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, in suffering his communication with the river Raisin and the state of Ohio, to be cut off, and sending major Van Horne to attempt to open the same with an inadequate force; he the said brigadier general William Hull, having reason to know or believe the same was insufficient; and the court acquit him of the residue of that specification.

The court find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of the sixth and seventh specifications of that charge.

The court find the said brigadier general William Hull guilty of the third charge.

The court then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Saturday Morning, March 26, 1814.

PRESENT—All the members.

The court, in consequence of their determination respecting the second and third charges, exhibited against the said brigadier general William Hull, and after due consideration, do sentence him to be shot to death, two-thirds of the court concurring in the sentence.

The court, in consideration of brigadier general Hull's revolutionary services, and his advanced age, earnestly recommend him to the mercy of the president of the U. States.

The court then adjourned, to meet on Monday next 10 o'clock.

Monday morning, March, 28, 1814.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—All the members.

The proceedings having been read over, and approved and signed by the president, the court then adjourned sine die.

U. DEARBORN, major general, President of the court.

M. V. BUREN, Special Judge Ado.

PHILIP S. PARKER, Army Judge Adv. assistant.

April 25, 1814.

The sentence of the court is approved, and the execution of it remitted.

JAMES MADISON.

By directions of the court martial the President gave the following directions to General Hull:

Albany, March 28, 1814.

Sir—You will please return to your usual place of residence in Massachusetts, and there continue until you shall receive orders from the President of the United States.

Your humble servant,

H. DEARBORN, Major General.

President of the Court Martial.

Brigadier General William Hull.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 25th April, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The roll of the army is not to be longer dishonored by having upon it the name of brigadier general William Hull.

The general court martial of which major general Dearborn is President, is hereby dissolved.

By order,

J. B. WALBACH, Adj. Gen.

By the Mails.

From a Montreal Paper of April 16.

CONVENTION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

H. Quarters, Montreal—Adjutant General's Office, April 16, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces, announces to the troops under his command, that he was pleased to sanction and confirm, on the 15th inst. articles of a convention entered into by colonel Baynes, adjutant general to the forces, and brig. general Winder, of the army of the U. S. of America, for the mutual release of all prisoners of war, hostages or others, with the exception of the 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers, placed in close confinement, as hostages, in conformity to the general order of the 27th October last, in retaliation for 23 British born subjects taken from the ranks of the enemy and sent to England, for legal trial. By this agreement it is stipulated: that all prisoners of war, (the above mentioned alone excepted) shall be mutually exchanged, and delivered at such places as shall be agreed on, with all convenient expedition; and shall be declared respectively, all and severally, to be released, and free to carry arms and serve, on the 15th of May next, the same as if they had never been prisoners of war. And it has been further provided, that whatever balance shall appear on the returns of prisoners of war, respectively exchanged, or given upon parole, by either party, since the commencement of hostilities, that the number of prisoners for which an equivalent has not been returned, shall be withheld from all military service, until duly exchanged.

It is with a proud satisfaction that the commander of the forces feels confident, that this provisional clause can never apply to the army in Canada, from the immense disparity in the number and rank of the prisoners it has restored to the enemy.

All officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, being prisoners of war, who are not prevented in consequence of their wounds, are commanded to join their respective corps and stations, on the 5th day of May next, and to resume military duties.

E. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

NEWS OF THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

New-York, May 3.

On the 22d inst. off the Capes of the Delaware, the Santiago was boarded from the Belvidera frigate, which put on board a passenger, taken in a Swedish schr. by that frigate, on his passage from Mantanzas for Providence, and the schr. sent to Bermuda. The Belvidera had captured the evening before, in 20 fathom water, the ship New Zealand (then in sight) J. J. King, prizemaster, acting on board of the Essex as master's mate) prize to the U. States' frigate Essex, with a cargo of 2200bbls. Oil. The gentleman put on board the Santiago, conversed with the prizemaster and crew, and learned the following:

The New Zealand parted from the Essex 10th January last, (where, they would not state) and the prizemaster had despatches from Capt. Porter, which he destroyed previous to recapture. The Essex had taken, up to the 10th January, twenty-two sail, ships and brigs; she had cruising in company with her, two ships of 22 guns each, and 2 brigs of 16 guns each; had hauled up the remainder of the prizes in a small creek (where not stated) and dismantled them; had taken possession of three small islands in the vicinity of the creek, and fortified it with 100 pieces of cannon. With this fortification, together with the Essex and the armed ships and brigs in company, captain Porter felt himself secure and safe from any attack that might be made from that quarter.

The officers and crew of the Essex were in good health—men, ammunition and provisions were plenty—in fact, she was not in want of any thing.

She had not met with any British cruisers since her arrival in the South Seas; and had not been molested by any body; in fact, she had the sole command of those seas. This is all the information I could obtain of the Essex.

The privateer Young Wasp, captain Hawley has arrived in the Delaware from a cruise, during which she has taken eleven prizes and has on board a considerable quantity of specie.

BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from Lt. Nicolson to the Secretary of the Navy.

Savannah, May 1st. 1814.

Sir—I have the honor of informing you of my arrival here in late his Britannic majesty's brig Epervier, of 18 32-pound carronades, Capt. Wales, captured by the sloop Peacock, on Friday morning the 29th, off Cape Carnaveral, after an action of 45 minutes, in which time she was much cut up in hull, spars, rigging and sails, with upwards of 5 feet water in her hold, having the advantage of the weather gage.

She has lost 8 killed and 15 wounded, among the latter her first Lieutenant, who has lost his arm. I am happy to say the Peacock received no material injury—her fore-yard and 2 men slightly wounded—she received not one shot in her hull. The brig had upwards of \$100,000 on board.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN B. NICOLSON.

The Hon. William Jones.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. General Pike,

Sackett's Harbor, May 1, 1814.

Sir—I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that the United States' ship "Superior" was launched this morning, without accident.

The Superior is an uncommonly beautiful, well-built ship, something larger than the President, and could mount 64 guns, if it was thought advisable to put as many upon her. This ship has been built in the short space of eighty days, and when it is taken into view, that two brigs of 500 tons each have also been built, rigged and completely fitted for service since the first of February, it will be acknowledged that the mechanics employed on this station have done their duty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. W. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

NORFOLK, May 6.

A vessel from Richmond with a quantity of arms (we are told, 260 stand) and ammunition for the militia of Accomack county, besides various articles of private property, was captured on Saturday last, near the mouth of Hungar River, by the enemy's barges. The vessel was run on shore, but the enemy soon got her off again.—Herald.

The court-martial at Lake George is broken up. Gen. Wilkinson objected to the form of the court, on the ground of its not being composed of general officers.

Col. King came down in the steamboat yesterday. Gen. Wilkinson remains suspended at Lake George. Gen. Izard takes command of the northern army.—M. Y. Gaz.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG OF MAY 17.

GENERAL JACKSON.

We have the satisfaction to announce the arrival, in this town on Saturday last, of our distinguished fellow citizen, Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, from the Creek nation. When it was known at what time the general would reach town, suitable preparations were made to meet and receive him. Accordingly, early on Saturday morning, Capt. Deaderick's company of artillery, a company of the Students of Cumberland College, Captain Hick's company of militia, and a detachment of U. S. troops, all headed by Col. Wm. P. Anderson, of the 24th Infantry, together with a very numerous collection of citizens, marched out to welcome the Hero, who has done so much credit to Tennessee and honor to himself.

We are gratified to state that the hon. P. W. Humphreys, esq. passed through this town on Thursday last, in good health from Washington city. We learn that he had a conversation with the secretary at war, respecting the Creek Indians, and was informed that instructions had been given to General Pinckney, as well as Judge Humphreys recollects the remarks of the secretary, to the following amount: That the Creek tribe would not be honored with the appointment of any commissioners to arrange the articles of a treaty with them, but their submission would be taken by way of capitulation; in which case as much of the land as would pay the expenses of the war they had brought on themselves, should be the U. States', and all communication between the tribe and the Spanish province of Florida be prevented by a white settlement between the two; and that the U. S. should have the right at all times of opening such roads as might be deemed necessary, and establishing posts and trading houses where the same be considered convenient. He stated Gen. Pinckney was directed to conduct the proceeding as a military one entirely.—Clarion.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber living on the Hickman road, three miles from Lexington, K. one DARK BROWN HORSE, eight years old, 15 hands three inches high, blind in the left eye, shod all round, much rubbed with the chain, right hind foot white, has a remarkable large head—Any person returning the said horse, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

JAMES NAPPER.

May 23, 1814.

TO RENT OR SELL.

THAT large and convenient Stone House on High street, formerly occupied by Col. Robert Patterson—for terms apply to

R. HIGGINS & Co.

Lexington, April 30, 1814.

Mr. GASTON.

PROPOSES giving his second FIREWORKS on the 6th of July next, and ASCENT OF A BALLOON, painted of the colours of the American flag, rising with a piece of Fireworks

The FIREWORKS consisting of the following pieces:

1. A turning Sun with a variety of colours; stopping about the middle of its rotation, will exhibit a fixed Sun, in grand Chinese fire.

2. Two Cascades, turning horizontally and changing into a vertical sun.

3. The grand Chinese Cascade; a vortex in Chinese and dazzling fire.

4. The great Snail in coloured fire, turning in a circle of fire, of different colours.

5. Mercury's wand, in a great illumination of colored fire, turning vertically, in brilliant Chinese fire.

6. The great double basket of Flora, turning into different forms in brilliant fire.

7. The great planet Venus, with 4 changes, viz:

1. A Sun in brilliant fire.

2. The Star in illumination.

3. Five Suns, forming 4 points, one in the middle.

4. The Star in grand Chinese fire.

All these pieces will be followed with the exhibition of the

TEMPLE OF INDEPENDENCE.

With three Porticoes in colored fire, turning, and fixed in brilliant sheaves; turning Globe in the upper centre, with sixteen Stars. In the middle arch will be placed the bust of the immortal Hero of America.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

On his right, the Statue of Liberty—on his left, the Statue of Hope; the whole terminated with a battery in Mosaic work and cannonade, fire pots, and a large box of sky-rockets. The BALLOON shall start at Sun down, and will be preceded by a cannon shot; the FIREWORKS will be announced by Three Sky-Rockets, several of which will be fired between each piece of the fireworks.

Mr. GASTON intended his fireworks for the 4th of July, but has postponed them on account of the diversions and barbacues of the 4th, which would prevent the attendance of many persons to the exhibition of his fireworks, which will be the last for this season.

Mr. G. will spare nothing to render the entertainment of that evening as agreeable as possible. He flatters himself with the patronage of a generous public.

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21 Lexington, May 23, 1814.

NOTICE.

The Widows and Orphans of Officers, Seamen and Marines, who have been slain, or have died in consequence of wounds received on board any of the public ships or vessels in the service of the United States, since the declaration of war against Great Britain, on the 18th day of June, 1812, will be entitled to a pension agreeably to the act of Congress passed the 4th of March, 1814, on producing or forwarding at the Navy department, a certificate of lawful marriage on the part of a widow, and that she still continues the widow of a deceased seaman or marine, and of the number of children living (if any) under the age of sixteen years; which certificate must be signed and duly authenticated, by one or more of the principal magistrates of the county or town, where such widow may reside.

Navy Department, Washington, April 23, 1814.

*. The publishers of laws of the Union in the several states, will insert the above 3 times in successive papers.

20

DIED, on the 24th of April, 1814, at the house of Mr. John Jackson living on the State road in Knox county, a certain Jacob Bugg, who said he lived in Henderson county, about ten miles from the Red Banks, this state, who was on his road to Virginia at the time of his decease.

The heirs and legal representatives, or other person legally authorised to adjust the estate of the said Jacob Bugg, are requested to come forward, pay charges, and receive the property which was in his possession at the time of his death.

JOHN JACKSON.

May 4th, 1814.

FOR SALE

One hundred and fifty Acres

Of the farm on which I now reside, three miles south-west of Lexington, together with almost all the improvements. These embrace a two story FRAMED HOUSE, with a Kitchen, Smoke-House and Barn; including very extensive stableage—an apple orchard containing six acres, principally grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees; as also about 20 acres of meadow ground, one among the improvements now offered for sale. The terms of payment will be rendered easy; one third being required in March next, when possession will be given—and the remainder in two equal annual instalments. Application may be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN MCHORD.

May 21, 1814.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back!"

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1814.

"Taking into view the mutual interest
"which the United States and the foreign na-
"tions in amity with them, have in a liberal
"commercial intercourse and the extensive
"changes favorable thereto, &c."—Mr. Madison's
message recommending the repeal of res-
trictions.

As it was anticipated in this paper upon the
repeal of restrictions, Admiral Cochrane has de-
clared the whole coast of the U. States in
a state of blockade. Thus our commerce is
made to *subserve* the views of the enemy!
Couple this circumstance with Napoleon's late
victories, and what becomes of the "extensive
changes, favorable to a liberal commercial in-
tercourse?"

In justice to Mr. Madison we will state a
rumor concerning this business to which some
attach credit—it is this: that Mr. Madison
was himself *opposed* to the repeal of the em-
bargo and non-importation—but was influen-
ced to recommend their abandonment by some
of those he vainly thought his friends—(Sycophants,
courtiers, intriguers and milk-and-water
republicans.)

Unfortunately, it is this disposition in Mr.
Madison to rely on others, arising from a sin-
gular diffidence in himself, that is the source
of most of his errors. Base men, aware of this
failing, obtrude their advice upon him—and he
thus becomes the instrument of their purpo-
ses.

THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

It will be recollected that the failure of the
last campaign excited so much attention as to
produce an exposure of the military corres-
pondence between the secretary of war and the
officers commanding on the lines. This cor-
respondence having been given almost entire
in the *Kentucky Gazette*, such of our readers
who have been attentive to its contents have
doubtless formed their opinions. Those who
have not noticed the correspondence with pro-
per attention, will find a just summary of its
contents and a view of its results in an article
from the *NATIONAL ADVOCATE*, on the first
page of to-day's "Gazette." The motive, the
"Advocate" assigns to Wilkinson for his order
to Hampton, is certainly not deducible from
the order itself—and we doubt whether it be
from the circumstances attending it. In most
other respects, the opinions and arguments of
the "Advocate," appear unassailable—its facts
unquestionably are.

It is evident to all that the PRINCIPAL obsta-
cle to a successful campaign has been the want
of a proper command of the lakes.

We have been almost two years at war, and
the petty, colonial government of Canada, at
the distance of 3090 miles from the mother
country, has kept pace with the great Repub-
lic of the United States in naval preparations
on the lakes—whilst she has resisted with suc-
cess, our whole disposable military force!

The command of the lakes would give us
Canada, without the necessity of a land battle,
as far as Montreal; and if we can build ships
as fast as Chauncey's letter says we can, why
not put an OVERWHELMING force on the lakes at
once? Why go on by piece-meal? In this way
the expense will be endless and probably use-
less. This parsimonious economy may cost
millions of money and thousands of lives that
might be saved to the country, by putting
forth a proper force,—at once.

We trust that the executive has used this
season and will use every exertion to have the
decided superiority on Ontario and Champlain.
This would savor of energy and earnestness.

REFLECTIONS

ON THE RISE, PROGRESS AND PROBABLE MEANS OF
CARRYING ON THE PRESENT WAR WITH BRI-
TAIN.

No—2.

Having retraced in some measure the causes
leading to the present struggle, we will pur-
sue its progress, and remark on some of the
more prominent occurrences.

The measure of British iniquity having been
filled as we then supposed, and the patience
and forbearance of the American people hav-
ing been exhausted, we were compelled to re-
sort to arms, to reduce our enemy, if not to a
sense of right, at least to a situation in which
his power would be less offensive. From the for-
mation of our government, our movements to
warfare were slow & embarrassed. We had to
contend not only with the peaceful habits we
had acquired in an indulgence of thirty years—
but with a deep, insidious, and internal enemy.
Every effort to prepare for war was incessant-
ly opposed or evaded—and when the nation
imperatively demanded of their government
an opportunity of obtaining their right, we
were then told that we were unprepared for
the struggle. Having obtained the consent
of the real American people, to undergo the
privations and sufferings incident to a state of
war, we had then to struggle with the embar-
assments thrown in our way by the false Ame-
ricans. It would perhaps be proper to spend
some moments in an attempt to ascertain the
true character of the opposition party. His-
tory will exhibit, to the astonishment of the
world, a melancholy fact, that there are men,
called citizens of free and independent Ameri-
ca, who are so lost to their own dignity and
the rights of their fellow men, that they were
anxious to barter those rights for the tinseled
commerce of Britain—that they were so con-
taminated by commercial cupidity, and so intox-
icated with luxury and folly, that they would
yield the gifts of nature for the paltry means
of procuring self-aggrandizement, & their own
personal gratification. That men should differ
on political subjects, is in the nature of things;
that those out of power should strive to ex-
pel those in power, is neither unnatural nor un-
common. But that men raised in our country,
the children of a persecuted people—men, who

by the fostering hand of our government, had
been protected, cherished, and supported in
peace—at liberty to pursue their own happi-
ness in their own way, until they had from
poverty and obscurity acquired wealth and abun-
dant—that such men should SYSTEMATI-
cally oppose and embarrass their government,
not merely in solitary acts of opposition, but
that they should be always found in hostility to
the wish of their country, is a political phenom-
enon. Ingratitude is deemed the highest
breach of morality: he then who is ungrateful
to his country, combines a mass of weakness
and wickedness for which there is no palliation.
A man who will abandon his country in time
of need and struggle, for what she deems right
—who will smile at her disasters and silently
exult over her misfortunes—who receives no
joy at her success—and who insidiously gives
aid and encouragement to the enemy of his
country; that man is unfit for rational society—
he is a fit subject for slavery, let his stand-
ing in society be what it may, or his wealth be
ever so abundant. It is in vain to quarrel a-
bout names; in the revolutionary struggle we
set a mark upon the enemies of their country—
we called them TORIERS, and they lived and
many of them died with the fixed contempt of
their much injured country. In organizing our
constitution of government, the names of Fede-
ral and Anti-Federal sprang up; they had an
appropriate meaning at that period, and were
intended to designate those who were in
in favor of the adoption of the constitution in
its first form, and those who wished some amend-
ment.

But men whose views are radically unsound,
will often shelter themselves behind virtuous
men, and assume their name—thus it is that
we find all the Tories, monarchists, aristocrats
and mushroom gentry, are federalists. The
true distinction in a republican government,
is between those who have acquired wealth,
and wish to claim a monopoly of power, and
those who cherish the democratic principle,
as the vital and rational part of a free govern-
ment.

If we must have definite names, let them be
unambiguous—Democrats and Aristocrats. The
rubbish of Tories and monarchists ought to be
excluded from all civilized society and sent to
Bottany Bay.

To the aristocrats of our country, I would
offer, unasked, a little counsel. Whether they
are of the more ancient and well born or of
the mushroom kind—those gentry ought to be
careful not to intermix their manners, habits,
conversation and smiles too much with Tories,
lest in times of scrutiny we could not distin-
guish the mere aristocrats from the outcasts
of all countries—the enemy in secret.

Let us turn from this unpleasant picture and
endeavor to pursue the history of our struggle
with Britain. With the embarrassments deriv-
ed from our peace loving habits, and from the
open and secret efforts of the false Americans,
we were compelled to engage in the war, al-
tho' very imperfectly prepared with the means
necessary to contend with an enemy disciplined
in arms and in vice. Government desirous to a-
vail itself of the energies of the two great sec-
tions of country, opened the way for the en-
terprise of both the eastern and western. The
sea offered the most interesting objects for our
eastern brethren, and we soon discovered that
their activity, bravery and enterprise surpass-
ed our most sanguine expectations; they have
taught the wondering world how to beat the
tyrant of the ocean; an immense property
has fallen into our hands by captures from the
enemy, the proud flag of Britain has been
humbled so repeatedly, as to convince the
most infatuated admirer of British skill and
prowess, that the decline of their power is at
hand; and the reputation of our naval success
has afforded a demonstration that our victories
are not the result of accident—but are to be
attributed more to the strong sense of a righte-
ous cause, which governs and invigorates the
arm of our sailors, than to any skillful evolu-
tions dependent on practice. Our sailors fight
for their freedom, their injured rights, and to
punish a band of pirates. The British sailors
fight from mechanical habits acquired by con-
tinued debasement and corporeal punishment,
the great spring of action is lost, they cease to
have confidence in themselves, and the pride of
king and country is gone—their incessant
wish is to escape from duress and their
wretched dungeon—conscious they shed the
blood of the injured and the innocent, they are
nervous and reluctant in action. We can ac-
count in no other way for the astonishing dis-
proportion in the losses of men and vessels,
which has generally taken place in our naval
engagements. Our enemy has nothing of which
he can boast on the element over which he has
traversed the triumphant tyrant.

FRANKLIN.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS.

Washington City, May 10, 1814.

"You will find in the papers an account of
the capture of the sloop of war Epervier, I
have only to inform you in addition that she
has arrived at Savannah in safety, and that she
was fitted out in London expressly for the pur-
pose of taking some of the American sloops
of war. The bets at Lloyds are said to have
been three to one in her favor."

SUMMARY.

On the 6th of May 220 gallant tars, part of
the Macedonian's crew, left New-York for the
lakes. Capt. Morris of the U. State's ship
Adams, had a successful cruise. He put into
Savannah to obtain supplies; but has proba-
bly sailed ere this. The American naval force
on Lake Champlain is said to consist of

1 ship	of	30 guns
1 sloop		12
1 do.		8
1 do.		10
2 do.		12
10 row-galleys		20

Total 92 guns

The force of the enemy on the same lake, is
supposed to amount to 70 guns.

Chauncey states on the 25th ult. that "the
enemy's old fleet lay moored off the town
[Kingston] with all sails bent and top gallant
yards across—a number of gun boats also ap-
peared to be ready—one only of the new ships
had her masts in, the other appeared to be
preparing to take masts in."

The British had laid a plan to destroy by
blowing up, the large new ship building at
Sackett's Harbor—but failed.

Upon the authority of capt. Thompson who
left the port of Bordeaux on the 14th March it
is stated that Lord Wellington had taken Bor-
deaux without resistance.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 6.

A gentleman arrived in town on Thursday
night, from Eastport, which he left on Satur-

day last. He informs that he had a Halifax
paper of the 26th ult. which he left at New-
buryport on Thursday for the editor of the
Herald. He also informed that it mentioned
the arrival at Halifax, about the 23d ult of a
packet from Falmouth, bringing London pa-
pers to the 20th March, which contained the
British accounts of the battles between the
Allies and the French, (the French account
of which has been received) in which the Al-
lies acknowledge the loss of 40,000 men, killed,
wounded and prisoners. He thinks the pa-
per contained nothing respecting American af-
fairs, or any thing else of importance.

He saw a gentleman at Eastport from Saint
Johns, who informed him that a transport,
with 500 troops on board, which sailed from
that port for Halifax, had returned, having had
a severe engagement with an American priva-
teer, supposed to be the Fox of Portsmouth,
for an hour and a half, when they separated
by mutual consent. The engagement took
place off Cape Sable, and the gentleman stated
that the transport lost from 50 to 70 killed.

A very incoherent and unintelligible
paper, purporting to be a general order of
the governor of Canada, has been publish-
ed; no one can make head or tail of it;
but there appears to be a disposition to
put upon it a construction which would
subject our government to an imputation
of sacrifice of public right and honor;
which we will take upon us to say is totally
destitute of probability; and under what-
ever views or conceptions it has been
published by the enemy, we make no
doubt that our government will disavow
any concern in the construction commonly
given to it.—American.

We learn that Col. John B. Campbell
has set out from Put-in-bay on a secret
expedition. A deserter from Long Point,
it is said, gave information that a party of
British, about 400, were on that peninsu-
la, manufacturing flour and building small
vessels—it is therefore probable that col.
Campbell is gone thither to dislodge
them.

A detachment on a secret expedition
has also set out from Detroit—destination
supposed to be Mackina and Chicago.

Chillicothe Gazette.

A detachment of Col. Carberry's regi-
ment, under the command of Maj. Stuart,
left Annapolis, on the 6th inst for Leon-
ard, town. It is the intention of Col. C.
in conjunction with Com. Barny, now at
the mouth of the Potomack, with part of
the Chesapeake Flotilla, to dislodge the
British from Blackstone's Island, which
they are fortifying.—N. C. Gaz.

From the Western Citizen.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

Were adopted by the American Congress in
the fall of 1773, and exhibit a striking con-
trast to the measures of the present Congress,
which commenced with an awfully threatening
aspect, and is now about to end in something
that looks too much like submission. Like far-
cical stage actors, our members proclaimed
death to the foe by sword and by starvation—
Each one played his part so much to the life
that the people began to suspect reality. But
lo! at the conclusion all is farce. But in the
midst of adversity when the unprincipled en-
emy was laying the country desolate by fire and
sword, when the public treasury was drained,
when Tories stalked abroad on all sides; in
short, when every thing was to be dreaded, and
nothing flattering hoped for, see with what
invincible firmness our noble Congress of 1773
acted.

IN CONGRESS,
OCTOBER 21, 1773.

WHEREAS there is every reason to ex-
pect that our unnatural enemies, despair-
ing of being ever able to subdue and en-
slave us by open force, or persuade us to
break through the solemn treaties as
having entered into with our great and
good ally, his Most Christian Majesty,
and return to the dependence of Great
Britain, will, as the last effort, ravage,
burn, & destroy every city and town on
this Continent they can come at:

Resolved, That it be recommended to
such inhabitants of these States, as live
in places exposed to the ravages of the
enemy, immediately to build huts, at least
30 miles distant from their present habita-
tions, there to convey their women, chil-
dren, and others not capable of bearing
arms, and themselves in case of necessity,
together with their furniture, wares, and
merchandise of every sort; also, that they
send off all their cattle; being measures
they cannot think hardships in such times
of public calamity, when so many of their
GALLANT countrymen are DAILY EXPOSED
in the hardships of the field, fighting in de-
fence of their rights & liberties.

Resolved, That immediately, when the
enemy begin to burn or destroy any town,
it be recommended to the good people of
these States to set fire to, ravage, burn,
and destroy, the houses and properties of
all Tories, and enemies to the freedom
and independence of America, and secure
the persons of such, so as to prevent them
from assisting the enemy, always taking
care not to treat them or their families
with any wanton cruelties, as we do not
wish, in this particular, to copy after our
enemies, or their German, negro, and cop-
per-coloured allies.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

On the first whisper of peace, the Peo-
ple of the western Country begin to be
solicitous on the subject of the Canadas:
or on that which they perhaps consider
the same thing, on the subject of the Brit-
ish Indian connection through means of
the Canadas.—The anxious inquiry is,
are our Frontiers to be left in the same
defenceless situation and state of jeopardy
as before we took up arms? As respects
extension of Territory we don't need the
Canadas, but we know from lamentable
and long experience that the possession
of them is necessary to our peace.—For
we know, and the administration have un-

equivocal evidence, that the Inhabitants of
our widely extended frontier can never
securely attend to their peaceable occupa-
tions; nor can their families ever expect
to sleep securely, while the Canadas are
in possession of Great Britain.—Union.

A PETTIPAUG ANECDOTE.

The following is related to us as a fact.
When the British marauding party lately
landed at Pettipaug, the owner of a large
ship on the stocks, known as a violent fe-
deralist, approached the British com-
mander, and with much assurance, poin-
ted out his ship, and hoped that would
not be destroyed, as he was a warm friend
of the British, and had opposed his own
government and their wicked unjust war
all that lay in his power. "Sir, replied
the British officer, the man who opposes
his own government in time of war, de-
serves neither the confidence nor pro-
tection of any government." The ship
was burnt.—The boats in the vicinity
were afterwards collected by the enemy,
and as they were about to set fire to
them, a by-stander observed to the officer,
"that boat, sir, (pointing to one) belongs
to a poor man, though a friend of the go-
vernment; you would do a humane act
to spare it." "Lads, says the officer,
haul out that boat; I respect patriotism
even in a foe; and the more so here, as
it appears to be scarce."—*Albany Argus.*

COMMUNICATION.

SCOURING WOOL CHEAP.

Messrs. Editors,

It being the season for shearing sheep,
and perhaps the following economical
method of scouring wool may not be
generally known amongst farmers; if
you think proper give it a place in your
useful paper.

M. Alliere, a French Chymist, has
published a new method of scouring
wool, which consists in dipping it repea-
tedly into a lie of of quick lime. The
chalky earth forms an animal soap with
the grease.—The wool is then speedily
and economically scoured, and with-
out altering the quality. B.

Progress of the arts. For several days
past, the new ferry boat, invented by Mos-
es Rodgers, Esqr. of this city, propelled
by the draught of six horses, has been
plying between this city and Brooklyn, a
distance of three quarters of a mile. On
slack water she crosses in seven minutes.
In one of her passages she had upwards
of 300 persons on board. For short
distances, she answers all the valuable
purposes of steam boats. We congratu-
late the public on this cheap and impor-
tant addition to their comfort and safety.

Progress of agriculture. Extract of a
letter, dated Wilmington Island, (near
Savannah, Geo.) Feb. 21, 1814. "I have
now 12 shoots of the sugar cane up, and
all looking well. The shoots which have
been up all winter continue to do well,
without any other protection than the
trifling care of covering them with dry
grass, notwithstanding we have had some
sharp weather. On the 5th inst. the
ground was so hard frozen that we could
not work with hoes; it is now very warm,
so much so that our fruit trees are putting
out, and grass beginning to spring."

Progress in internal communica-
tion.—There is now offered for sale in
Baltimore, fifty tons of plaster received
from the shores of the Cayuga lake, New
York; which it is said the farmers of
Pennsylvania have pronounced equal, if
not superior, to the Nova Scotia plaster.
Take the map and look at the route!

Weekly Register.

DIED.—In this place, on Saturday last, Mrs.
MARY BRAND, (relict of the late J. W.
Brand.) During a painful illness of several
weeks, she evinced a degree of patience and
fortitude, very rarely equalled; and the calm-
ness and composure of her mind, even in her
last moments, were truly characteristic of the
mildness of her disposition. Two little boys
and an infant daughter, are thus deprived
of the care and affection of their last parent.—
The connexion and friends of the deceased feel
most sensibly the loss of one whose virtues
they highly appreciated. In the circle of her
acquaintance none were more sincerely beloved
and respected.

MR. GASTON'S BALLOON,
Which left this place on the evening of the 7th
inst. descended in an hour and a half about
25 miles from Lexington, in Clarke county.
The appearance of so singular a stranger drop-
ping from the clouds, excited considerable
alarm among the good people of the neigh-
borhood where it alighted—but all suspicions of
the evil intentions of the visitor having subsi-
ded, it is hoped there will be no objection to a
more intimate acquaintance with such curiosi-
ties. Mr. G. will afford another opportunity,
(on the 6th July) and flatters himself many
will embrace it.

A WET NURSE WANTED.

A FEMALE with a good breast of milk, who
will take the care of an infant, shall re-
ceive the most liberal compensation.—Apply
at this Office. May 22.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
8th Military District, Headquarters,
CINCINNATI, May 17, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ALL Officers under arrest in Kentucky and
Ohio, will immediately repair to Chillicothe
with their witnesses, to attend the general
Court Martial to be convened at that place on
the 25th inst. By command,

C. S. TODD,

Acting Adj. General.

TAKE NOTICE.

ONE fourth of all the money subscribed for
erecting a church in which the Rev. James
McCord is to officiate, must be immediately
paid to the subscriber.

All persons holding subscriptions are re-
quested to leave them at my store.

T. H. PINDELL

Treas. for the Com.
Lexington, May 23, 1814. 21-6t

Sales at Auction.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 24, 1814,

Will be sold at auction,
29 BUILDING LOTS,
Lying on Mulberry street and Upper street.
continued. Those lots are composed of that
beautiful wood lot lying nearly opposite the
residence of William Morton, esq. Upper
street is to be continued through this ground,
and fourteen of the lots front thereon. The
remaining fourteen front on Mulberry (or
Limestone) street. They have a front of 50
feet each and extend back 155 feet to an alley
14 feet in width. A plan of the lots may be
seen at the auction room. The sale will take
place on the premises at half past 2 o'clock in
the afternoon. Terms—1 and 2 years credit,
for approved negotiable paper.

D. BRADFORD, Auct'r.

CASH AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder at public
auction on Wednesday next, May 24, 1814,

A ROAD WAGON & TEAM/
of 5 Horses, with a complete set of Gear. The
sale will take place before the market-house
at 9 o'clock in the morning.

D. BRADFORD, Auct'r.

CASH SALE.

On Monday next, May 30, 1814,
Will be sold at auction, a quantity of House-
hold and Kitchen furniture, consisting of
2 Beds, 1 Sideboard, 1 Table, 1 Cupboard,
Pots, Kettles, Ovens, &c. &c.

Also—A Lot of Ground, lying on Short st.
adjoining the house of Mr. Heedington, con-
taining 28 feet front.

The sale will take place at the dwelling
house of Mr. Noah Richards, at the Lower
end of Lexington, on Main street, at ten
o'clock in the morning, for Cash.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Lexington, May 23, 1814.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1814,

Will be sold at auction,
SEVEN BUILDING LOTS,
Lying on Upper street.

Six of the lots have a front of 41 feet each
on said street, and extend back 166 feet to an
alley 20 feet wide. The other has a front of
40 feet, and extends back the same distance to
the alley. It has also an alley on the whole of
one side.

The above lots are composed of that beau-
tiful piece of vacant ground, lying directly op-
posite the residence of the rev. James Blythe.
The elegance of situation, and increasing value
of property in this part of the town, would
render the above lots desirable, either for re-
sidence or a speculation.

The sale will take place at three o'clock in
the afternoon on the premises. Terms—One
third the purchase money to be paid the first
January, 1815; one third the first January, 1816
and the remainder the first January, 1817—
for approved negotiable paper. A plat may
be seen at the auction room.

DAN BRADFORD, Auct.

Lexington, May 20, 1814.

MERINO SHEEP—AT AUCTION.

TWENTY FULL BLOODED MERINO
SHEEP, Ten Ewes and Ten Rams—will
be sold on Friday the fifteenth day of July
next—Terms six months credit, approved ne-
gotiable paper. Five per cent discount for
cash. Sale to take place at the Stone house on
the Hill, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A part of the above flock was imported by
Joseph S. Lewis & Co. Philadelphia—the residue
raised by Lewis Sanders, who is the owner of
the flock.

21-t.d.s D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of
Lexington, That no person or persons shall
hereafter be permitted to erect a necessary
or necessities nearer any street or public
alley than twenty feet, without special leave
from said trustees.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That the pits of
all the necessities within the in-lots of said
town hereafter erected shall not exceed five
feet nor less than four in depth, and that each
necessary shall contain a light box therein with
ropes or chains fastened to each end of said
box and the seat, which shall be made to draw
off with convenience.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That all the
pits of the necessities at this time erected
over five feet deep, shall within two months
from this date be filled up within five feet
of the surface of the ground and boxed as direct-
ed in section second.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That all the
owners or occupiers of necessities within the
bounds of the town aforesaid, shall at their ex-
pense have them cleaned at least twice in each
year, and at such times as the trustees shall
direct.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That any per-
son or persons violating any part of the afo-
said ordinance, or neglecting to comply with
any part of its requisitions, shall for such vi-
olation or neglect be subject to a fine of Ten
Dollars for every week such violation or neglect
shall be continued, to be recovered before a
magistrate or other fines are for the use and
benefit of the town aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That it shall
be the duty of the day and night watch to
have the ordinance aforesaid duly executed.

Passed first reading at the meeting of 5th
of May, 1814.

A true copy from records. Attest,

PETER I. ROBERT, Clk.

TO PRINTERS.

For sale, about
500 weight Long Primer, nearly new,
300 do. Pica,
200 do. Brevier, half worn,
Also, a first rate Super-royal Press. Letters
(post paid) directed to this office will be at-
tended to.

21-3t Lexington, May 22, 1814.

STRAYED from the subscriber some months
ago, a Dark Bay Horse, about fifteen hands
high, has a star crosswise in his face—a short
nicked tail—paces and trots tolerably well—
no other marks recollected, any person deliv-
ering said horse to me shall be remunerated
for his trouble. JAMES P. PARKER.
May 22, 1814. 21-3

NOTICE is hereby given by me that no
person take an assignment of any note or notes,
executed by me to Mr. David Logan, until a
settlement takes place between him and me.

J. RANKIN.

Kentucky Gazette-Extra.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1814.

The following letter from the Rev. Robert H. Bishop to the Rev. Adam Rankin is published by the latter gentleman.

April — 1814.

Sir—The most complicated system of iniquity is always exposed at last—the longest career of deceit has its end—frequently also, even in this life and before the principal actors have left the scene, many hidden things of darkness are brought to light.

I may be mistaken, but I am very deeply convinced, that your life has in many instances been particularly wicked—the blood of many a worthy character in both public and private life is without doubt in your skirts—under the imposing pretext of keeping yourself and friends pure, you have also systematically cherished pride and malice and guile and evil-speaking, and smothered truth, the fruits of the spirit, and in fact every thing which belongs to genuine piety—hence you have been a chief instrument in keeping multitudes under the power of darkness, and sending them to the bottomless pit with a lie in their right hand.

You are now in the last stage of your career—you are running your last round—your full exposure is unavoidable—a considerable number of those who still flatter you to your face, speak as freely of your character and conduct to others as those whom you call your inveterate enemies ever have done. Some of the very means which you have for the last eighteen months devised for the destruction of others, are just about to operate with deadly force upon your own head.

I speak not these things to insult you—you are an object of pity, not of triumph. I would only warn you—it may be, that even at the eleventh hour, God may grant unto you evangelical repentance.—Better weep now than spend an eternity in weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

I remain,
sincerely,
R. H. BISHOP.

REV. ADAM RANKIN



Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North-east corner of Race and North Second streets.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.**
OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
Price one Dollar and fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED SPASMODIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;**
Price \$1 50 cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with the pulmonary complaints or disorder of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,**
(Price two dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings

and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
STOMACHIC BITTERS.**
(Price one dollar.)

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families. Price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.
The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or choleric pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsy, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

**DR. DYOTT'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.**
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious, Fever, Ague and Fever, Choleric Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondriac and Hysterical complaints, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh miasma, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

**DR. DYOTT'S
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.**
For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the itch.

(Price 50 cents per box.)
**DR. DYOTT'S
INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS,**
Price 50 cents.

CIRCASSIAN EYE-WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the eyes, Price 50 cents.

**DR. TISSOT'S
CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.**
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)
THE BALM OF IBERIA.
Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.

(Price two dollars.)
THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE
For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)
Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by the following agents:
Messrs. M. Calla, Gains & Co.—Lexington, Ky.
Messrs. Ritchie, Merchants, Winchester, Ky.
Messrs. Crockett & Weiseger, Frankfort, Ky.
Messrs. J. & J. Bradshaw, Shelbyville, Ky.
Messrs. L. Hynes, Bardonia, Ky.
Messrs. Letcher & McKee, Lancaster, Ky.
Messrs. Young & Co., Paris, Ky.
Messrs. Howard & Co., Georgetown, Ky.
Messrs. L. & Co., Mount Sterling, Ky.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis at each of the above places.

Dr. T. W. DYOTT respectfully informs the public, that the above mentioned genuine Medicines, are prepared and sold in Philadelphia, only at his wholesale and retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North East Corner of Second and Race streets—where he has constantly for sale a large and general assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, of every description, warranted genuine.

Those who purchase by the quantity for cash, will be allowed a very liberal discount.

N. B. Country Storekeepers can obtain the agency for vending the above Medicines on commission, by addressing the Proprietor, accompanied with satisfactory reference, &c.

Letters post paid, from any part of the continent will meet attention.

July 29, 1813. 29—c. o. 1 year.

Fresh Medicine.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, has just received and is now opening at his APOTHECARY'S Shop, on Jordan's Row, opposite the court-house, a general assortment of **MEDICINE**, selected from the most respectable houses in New-York and Philadelphia. Those who purchase a regular assortment will be supplied at a moderate advance.

Vials assorted, Shop Furniture, Patent Medicines, Paints, Water Colors, &c. &c. 15-tf

ELLIS & TROTTER,

Have just received, and are opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of **COPPER.**

31—12tf Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON,

Have just received a large Assortment of **GOODS,**

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND

A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813.

DOMESTIC GOODS

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

No. 44, Mainstreet,

HAVE just received 24 packages of **STRIPES, CHAMBRAYS, CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c.**

The whole of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, by the **PACKAGE.** 6

THOS. H. PINDELL,

IS just receiving in addition to his former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of **MERCHANDIZE,**

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which he will dispose of on good terms at his stand formerly occupied by J. & D. Maccoun, opposite the Court-house, on Mainstreet.

13-tf Lexington, March 28, 1815.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL.

CLARK on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tf

J. H. & L. HAWKINS,

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of **GOODS.**

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about \$5000 worth goods by the Piece or Package.

COFFEE, by the barrel.
TEAS, by the box.

A general assortment of **GROCERIES.** They give Cash for Feathers and Linsay.

In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of Loventine Silks and Sattens, of all colours, for Lady's Pelices and Dresses.

Also—Twenty Bales **PRIME COTTON,** at 27 cents.

November 8, 1813. 45

To Merchants.

THE Bank of Chillicothe issues Checks on Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington City, payable at sight, for a premium of half per cent, and will receive in exchange, in addition to its own notes and specie, the notes of the different Banks in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Cashier.
March 14, 1814. 11—11tf

R. Megowan & Co.

Give four dollars in cash, for good merchantable

HEMP,

At their Rope walk, in the suburbs of the town, on Russell's road.

6-tf February 7, 1814.

Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF, & Co.

CONTINUE the above business at their former stand, and by arrangements lately made, they are enabled to conduct it on a more extensive scale, and to execute every species of casting in Brass or Copper in the best manner and on short notice. A supply of **CLOCK WORK, GUN MOUNTING, ANDIRONS, SHOVELS & TONGS, BELLS, &c.** always ready. Two or three apprentices, about 16 or 17 years of age, will be taken.

3-tf January 22, 1814.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Warranted Axes	Hammers
Stepped Hoes	Wedges
Curry Ploughs	Drawing Knives
Common ditto	Chains of all kinds
Grubbing Hoes	Shovels and Tongs
Mattocks	Cranes
Hinges of all descriptions	Pothooks
Carpenters' Hatchets	Skinners
Hand Axes	Ladders
Freshforks.	

The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.

R. DOWNING.
Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-tf

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, suitable for the spring season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,
Waldron's Pass and Corn Scythes,
Elegant fairs patterns of New-England cotton cloths,
Stripes and Plaids,
A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,
Fancy Muslins,
Linen Cambric,
Assorted Silk Velvets,
Do. Ribbands,
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,
Queens and Glass Ware,
China, Tea and Table Sets,
Ironmongery of every description,
Groceries,
Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,
Segars of all kind,
Iron and Nails,
Currying Knives,
Curriers' Fleshers,
Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,
And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.

March 22, 1814. 13-tf

NEW GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the **GRAIN & FLOUR STORE**, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths	Country Cott. Cloths
Cassimers	Coarse Muslins,
Coatings	Calicoes,
Flannels	Shirtings,
Blankets	Dimities
Swansdown	White and Colored
Toilettes	Cambric Muslins
Manchester Cords	Lenoes &c.
Velvets	Black Grapes
Marseilles	Black and Plaid Silk
Bombazetts	White & Black Lace
Black & Grey Worst-	Ribbands
ed Hose	Artificial Flowers
Black & white Silk do	cy Silk Hkts.
Cotton do.	cy Silk Hkts.
Buckskin and Beaver	Maddras do.
Gloves	Check Cambric do.
Ladies' Long & Short	'lain, white & fan-
Kid do.	cy do.
Ladies' Black and	Chintz Shawls
White Silk do.	Common Cotton do.
Silk Shawls	Coffee
Linen & Cott. Checks	Chocolate
&c. &c.	Loaf, Lump and Or-
Crockery Ware	leans' Sugars
Glass do.	Pepper
Hard do.	Alspice
Tin do.	Ginger
Men's & Boys' Fur	Cinnamon
Wool Hats	Cloves
Women's, Men's and	Mace
Children's Moroc-	Nutmegs
co Shoes	Raisins
Men's coarse Shoes	Powder
Fine do.	Leot
Children's Coarse do	Shad
Port, Madeira and	Gun Flints
Sherry Wines,	Shad
Brandy	Mackerel
Rum	Herring
Peach Brandy	Salt
Gin	Logwood
Cherry Bounce	Crowly Steel
Blackberry Cordial	Castings
Cherry do.	Rice
Anise do.	Ropes assorted
Mint do.	Brushes
Whiskey	Lamp Black in lb. p.
Cider-royal	pers
Vinegar	Tobacco
Orleans' Molasses	School Books
Gunpowder & Young	Writing Paper
Hyson Teas	Slates &c. &c.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel or small.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit juster well, viz: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsay, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c. 48

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for or taking assignments on four notes, given to David Williamson, agent for James Clarke, for seven hundred & fifty dollars each; 1st due 15th of Dec. 1814, 2d due 15th Dec. 1815, 3d due 15th Dec. 1816, the 4th due 15th Dec. 1817, as they will not be paid unless compelled by law.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Nicholasville, April 22, 1814. 19-3t

NOTICE—TO COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN PLATT,

COTTON MACHINE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has commenced the above business, and respectfully solicits a portion of their favors.

MULES, THROSTLES, CARDING MACHINES, ROVING AND DRAWING FRAMES, made on the best principles.

Wool Spinning Machines, on the most modern and approved plans, as well as Machines for Spinning Flax.

J. P. Presumes he will be able to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their commands—as far as regards quality, price, and periods of execution of all orders entrusted to him. The most satisfactory reference as to capability and workmanship can be given—Address by letter, post paid, at John Metcalf's Factory, Paris, where he constantly attends in person.

20-6* Paris, 5th May, 1814.

WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for negotiable notes at 4, 6 and 8 months, a large stock of **MERCHANDIZE**, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Cloths, fine & coarse
Cassimers & woollens
Stockinet & kersey-
net
Swansdown, toillet,
and summer vesting
Flannels, white, black,
red, green & yellow
Coatings, blankets, &
carpeting
Manchester cords and
velvets
Cotton hose, men's and
women's
Cotton sleeves
Irish linens and sheet-
ings, 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4
checks
300 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 white
& col'd. cam. muslin
30 doz. Levantine, da-
mask and serge 5-4,
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4
French silk shawls
Cotton shawls, flags, &
pocket handkerchiefs
2000 pieces ribbon, as-
sorted

HARDWARE

500 doz. knives and
forks, assorted
Pen-knives, razors,
scissors and needles
200 packet pins
An assortment of gilt
and plated buttons
An assortment of ivory
and crooked combs,
and combs in cases
3000lbs. German steel,
warranted good

GROCERIES.

40 barrels Coffee and
loaf sugar
10 qr. casks Medeira
wine
10 do. Teneriffe do.
5 do. Port do.
10 bbls. French brandy
4th proof
10 do. Jamaica rum
10 do. gin
Allspice, pepper, gin-
ger, chocolate, cloves
and nutmegs

Lexington, April 7, 1814. 15

Wm. GRIMES, Jr.

Has just received from Philadelphia, an entire new assortment of
Fresh Goods,

Which were purchased for cash at a most favorable time—just after the arrival of the "Bramble."

Those who may wish to purchase, will please call. The assortment is composed of the most fashionable articles, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

He has opened in the white house opposite the market, lately occupied by Stevens & Dallam. 16 April 18, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

June 29, 1813. 26-1f

CRAWFORD & BOWES,

[Dyers and Scourers.]

IN addition to the Blue Dyeing formerly executed in the old court-house and other parts of Lexington by Hugh Crawford, and now in the house lately occupied by Jacob Boshart at the foot of Main Cross street bridge, nearest to Main-street—CRAWFORD AND BOWES intend dyeing a variety of colours on silk, wool and cotton—such as Lady's silk dresses, shawls, hats, gloves, ribbons, &c.—family mourning, regimental uniforms and feathers—stains taken out of woollen cloths and scoured if required: all of which will be dressed in the neatest manner. Merchant's damaged goods dyed or dressed—Callico prints glazed in the Manchester manner—Manufacturers' yarns and cloth dyed or dressed, &c. &c. 16-1f April 18, 1814.

SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day.

Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well manned and making Iron of a superior quality.

SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to my place a flock of 18 Sheep early last fall. Their mark is a half crop in the right ear, and swallow fork in the left, an old broken bell on a large wether. They were back and forward about my place till some time in the winter, when they got into my pasture with my sheep, where they have been ever since. I have sheared them, and cut and marked the lambs the same mark of the old ones. The owner can get them and their wool by applying to me, near the Steam-mill, in Lexington, and paying charges.

B. BOSWORTH.
May 9th, 1814. 19-3f

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

THE Subscriber being reappointed to superintend the English School in the Transylvania University, after the first of May, will open his school to receive twenty-five boys, at the rate of sixteen dollars per annum, or twenty dollars per annum if he furnishes the pupils with pen, ink and paper.

Each quarter will be payable in advance. The hours of tuition from 8 o'clock in the morning till 12, and from 2 o'clock till 5 in the evening.

On Monday next, he will open a school for the reception of young Misses, in a new frame house, close by Mrs. Russell's new brick house, not more than from 10 to 15 will be received. Terms of tuition, \$4 per quarter, payable in advance.

The hours of tuition from 6 in the morning till 8 at mid-day, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to sunset in the evening.

JAMES R. BROWN.
May 1, 1814. 18-1f

PICKLED OYSTERS,

Of the best—fine, very fine!! to be had of NATHANIEL PORTER—by the keg or dozen, next door to the Kentucky Hotel.
April 25th, 1814.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this office and at W. Essex's Book-Store,

"An Epitome of the Commentaries of Sir Wm Blackstone on the Laws of England, adapted to the practice in the U. States"—which contains the essence of Blackstone's Commentaries, and gives a correct idea of

The Nature of Law
The absolute rights of Individuals
The People—whether Aliens or Citizens
Husband and Wife
Corporations
Property
Conveyances—whether by deed or devise
Things personal
Courts
The pursuit of remedies by action
Proceedings in equity
Crimes and punishments
Offences against public justice, public peace, public trade, and public economy
Homicide
Personal offences
Offences against property
Means of preventing offences—and Criminal prosecutions.

This work will be an inestimable treasure to those who have not time or opportunity to consult larger law tracts—and from its cheapness, will enable every individual who desires information, to procure it.
Price 50 Cents.

* * A liberal discount to those who purchase a quantity.

JOURNEMEN STONE MASONS.

LIBERAL wages will be given for 5 or 6 Journeymen Stone Masons, by the subscribers, who wish to take 3 or 4 apprentices to the above business. They wish also to hire 6 or 8 Labourers. LEWIS & JOHN P. HOGAN.
Lexington, May 2d, 1814. 18-1f

SHOE STORE & FACTORY.

HAY & BORDMAN, from Baltimore, opposite the Branch Bank, have just opened an elegant assortment of the most fashionable SHOES of eve-

ry description for ladies, gentlemen, misses, youth, and children, which will be sold by the package, dozen, or single pair, as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore (carriage excepted).—Also, men's patent HATS, and children's morocco do. and ladies' Indispensables. Measure for ladies, misses and children's shoes of every description will be taken. Those who may please to favor them with their patronage will receive every attention.

N B.—Country merchants are invited to call. Lexington, April 7, 1814. 15

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three or four hundred Cords of WOOD, to be delivered at their Steam Mill, in course of the ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to purchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal, to be either delivered at the Mill or some convenient landing on the Kentucky river.
16 JOHN H. MORTON & Co.
Lexington Steam Mill, April 15, 1814.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all kinds of Soap Grease.—Also will purchase any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which, I will give nine pence per bushel, and take them away from the houses in any part of Lexington, or within six miles of said town. Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BRIDGIS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-1f

McCULLOUGH & FOSTER

[Merchant Tailors.]

HAVE just received an additional supply of fine cloths, super superfine do. figured Mer-sailles Waistcoating—and United States officers' Infantry and Cavalry buttons—they assure those gentlemen who may please to call on them, they depend on having their work done with the greatest despatch and punctuality—and in the most elegant manner.
16 April 18, 1814.

ORDINANCE

OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

Sec. 1st. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, That the owners of lots on each side of Water street, between the bridge on Mulberry street and Locust street, be and are hereby authorised, to erect a Market-House over the canal in said street, of such materials as the trustees may direct, and under their regulations.

Sec. 2d. Be it further ordained, That such of the lot-holders in each square, and others who shall have contributed to the erection of the Market-House aforesaid, shall be entitled to the rents of all the stalls in said Market-House in proportion to the several sums paid for eight years to reimburse them.

Passed unanimously at the first reading.
A copy from record. Attest,
19 PETER I. ROBERT, C. B. T. T. L.

To the Public.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania University, in Lexington, aware of the want of an institution competent to train the youth of the country in the study of law, and solicitous to furnish every facility to its advancement, have appointed JOHN POPE, esq. professor of that branch. Whilst the acknowledged talents of Mr. Pope in the profession of law, improved by the experience of twenty years of successful practice, promise to aid the student eminently in the commencement of a science, full of intricacy, his known morality and regular habits of life, guarantee to the parent, that the morals of the son will be the anxious care of his tutor. These considerations combined with the ease of obtaining good and cheap accommodations, invite the student to spare himself the unnecessary expense and trouble of seeking in distant institutions, that aid which we venture to say he can obtain in an equal degree in his own country. The terms of tuition will be twenty-five dollars for each session of five months, paid in advance, all necessary books to be furnished by the University. The sessions to commence on the first Mondays of May and November. By order of the Board, ALEX. PARKER, Clm. Lexington, March 5, 1814. 10.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dip and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIRBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hogslard, Kitchen Grease, Aches, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

Lexington, March 24th, 1814. TH. T. 13-1f

DR. JOHN TODD,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and Surgery.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS or others who wish money collected, or other business transacted, are informed that the subscriber will undertake it for a moderate commission. He will go to any part of the state where business will justify him. He expects to start shortly to the south-western part of this state and Indiana territory. Any memorandums left with the editors of the Gazette, Reporter or Argus, will be punctually attended to.

GRANVILLE LEWIS.

WE with pleasure recommend Mr. Lewis as a proper person to transact the business he proposes to undertake, and as a gentleman in every respect entitled to confidence. Mr. Lewis has been for some considerable time engaged in our business, and still continues to do business for us; we have always found him attentive and punctual.

THOMAS SMITH,
WM. W. WORSLEY,
GERARD & BERRY.

May 9, 1814. 19-4f

The Subscriber

HAVING COMMENCED THE
Tanning & Currying Business,

HAS a quantity of LEATHER on hand, which he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He wants two Boys as apprentices to the above business. JOHN HULL.
Lexington, January 19, 1814. 4-1f

NEW GOODS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

No. 44—MAIN-STREET.

ROBERT MEGOWAN & Co. have just received from Philadelphia an entire new assortment of Merchandize, consisting of AMERICAN MANUFACTURED, BRITISH, FRENCH and INDIA

Also, a large assortment of GLASS and HARD WARE.

Country Merchants and others will find the assortment complete and laid in on good terms.

Sugar and Prime Cotton by the pound or bale.

Cash given for HEMP.
20 Lexington, May 14, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Hudson, dec. are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all those that have demands against said deceased, are requested to bring forward their accounts for settlement.

It is also requested that all those persons indebted to the firms of Hervey and Hudson, or Hervey, Shreve and Co. at Nicholasville, would call at the store lately occupied by Hervey and Hudson and make immediate payment to James Hervey, who is duly authorised to receive the same. Likewise all those indebted to J. H. & J. Hervey, or Hervey Shreve and Co. at Manchester, will call on Beverly Broadbudd in Manchester with whom their accounts and notes are left for collection. All those who fail to comply with the above notice may expect their bonds, notes or accounts, to be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

The books of Joseph Hudson, dec. are at his old stand in Lexington, where I have opened a large and general assortment of

GOODS,

which I will sell on the most moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY,
Executor of the estate of Joseph Hudson, dec.
May 9th, 1814. 19-1f

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.
Sept. 6, 1813. 36-1f

State Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Proprietor of the above establishment, informs the public generally, that the

Washington Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS,

is now drawing in Baltimore, 5 days in each week, to finish on the 15th of June next—and now contains.

1	Prize of	\$40,000
1	-	30,000
1	-	20,000
2	-	10,000
5	-	5,000
15	-	1,000
20	-	500
50	-	100

&c. &c. Price of Tickets, \$12 each.

THE BALTIMORE HOSPITAL LOT-
TORY

has drawn 44 days—the next drawn Ticket will be \$20,000—it also contains a floating prize of \$30,000, and one of \$5,000.—Tickets \$14.—The drawing will not be resumed so early but adventurers at a distance may supply themselves with tickets for the \$20,000.

THE TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY

is now drawing three times a week, and contains 1 prize of \$30,000—1 prize of \$20,000—1 prize of \$5,000, &c. &c. Tickets \$10.

Letters from any part of the Union, (post paid enclosing cash, prizes, or drafts) for tickets in any of the above lotteries, or any other in Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore, addressed to

J. ROBINSON,

STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, BALT.

will meet the most prompt attention, and the earliest and most correct information given gratis of lottery tickets, whether purchased of him or not. Said Robinson publishes for the use of customers, a weekly paper, containing the list of all blanks and prizes as drawn, enabling adventurers to examine their own tickets—which is sent to purchasers of ten tickets in any lottery gratis. Post masters who receive orders may have it gratis.

ROBINSON annexes the Scheme of the

MASONIC HALL LOTTERY

which will draw in the summer.

1	Price of	\$40,000
1	-	20,000
5	-	10,000
7	-	5,000
20	-	1,000
25	-	500
100	-	50
1000	-	20

Tickets at \$10 each, for sale by said Robinson. 15-

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES.

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-1f

TAKEN up by Andrew McCampbell in Jessamine county, near Hayes's fulling mill, a Brown Colored Mule Filly, about three years old, twelve hands high, no brand or mark perceivable—appraised to \$20, before me this 25th of Feb. 1814. 20-3
J. SALE, j. p.

Removal.

DR. RICHARDSON has removed his Shop next door below Wm. Essex, jr. and Co's book-store, and opposite the court-house.
15-1f April 11, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE account book of the subscriber having fallen into other hands improperly—those against whom I have demands for work done in my shop, are forewarned against paying to any other than myself—and are also requested to come forward and do so as soon as convenient. JAMES DEVERS,
May 9, 1814. 19-3 TAILOR.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th ultimo, a mulatto boy named JESSE, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 18 years of age; he has worked some time at the Carpenter's trade—he took with him a callico and check shirt—had on a snuff coloured cloth coat and fur hat. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses if delivered in Lexington.

DAVID MEGOWAN.

May 6, 1814. 19-1f

A FULLER WANTED.

THE Subscriber intends erecting a Fulling Mill the ensuing summer, on a constant stream of water, and in an opulent and manufacturing neighborhood, and wishes to get a workman that understands dressing and finishing cloth in the most complete manner; to whom I will give a generous interest in the institution, and would be glad to have the undertaker's advice as to the erection thereof.

I also want to employ some person to build a stone dam, about 100 feet long, the undertaker to raise the stone &c. which is very convenient and plenty, for which I will give a generous price.

A Cooper that understands milling, will meet with constant employment and good wages at my mill on the above stream: an English Teacher is also wanted by

H. KING.

Jessamine county, May 9, 1814. 19-3f

MCALLA, GAINES & Co.

HAVE just received in part, and will shortly have on hand, 600 GALLONS FLAX SEED OIL, of the best quality, (without any mixture of hemp seed oil;) which they will sell by the Barrel or Gallon—at the lowest terms.
19-2m Lexington, May 9, 1814.

James B. January,

Has removed his office to the lower house in Frazier's new row, two doors below the Collector's office, on Upper-street.
Lexington, January 31, 1813. 5